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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1838.

Death of the Hon. Dan Bradley.

The following obituary notice of our most able and efficient co-laborer in the cause of Agriculture, the Hon DAN BRADLEY, of Onondaga County, whose death we announced two weeks since, is from our associate, who resides in that county, and was intended for an earlier No. of the Farmer.

Educated to one of the learned professions, the vigorous and well balanced mind of Judge Bradley was exerted with signal success; but it is not of his professional career we are here to speak: nor is it his character as a man and a christain, a parent and a friend, that we are called to notice, though in these respects the only language could be that of eulogy; but it is of him as a farmer we would furnish a sketch, necessarily imperfect, yet still such as should excite to emulation and imitation.

Judge Bradley was from Connecticut, and was one of the pioneers of settlement in Onondaga Co., having removed to Marcellus as early as 1796, and the first log house was erected in that town in 1792. Always correctly viewing agriculture as the great base of national prosperity, Judge Bradley, when relieved from the cares and duties of professional life, devoted himself with a well directed zeal, (some termed it enthusiasm,) to an examination of the principles on which the cultivation of the soil should be conducted, and the prosecution of experiments to test and settle the various theories, which ingenious or speculative minds had presented. His grand object was to reduce the processes of agriculture to a science; to ascertain the "whys and the wherefores" of different modes of farming; to bring as far as possible the business of cultivating the soil to a well regulated system; and induce organization and order, where confusion and uncertainty had prevailed. How far he was successful, those who have had the pleasure of witnessing his admirably conducted farming operations, and the benefit of perusing the various papers with which he has enriched most of the agricultural publications of this country, will be the most competent to decide.

Judge Bradley was one of the first to attribute the hoof-ail which prevailed so extensively about 1820, to the prevalence of ergot or smut in the grasses, and he had collected a mass of facts on the subject, that would seem to place the matter forever beyond question. His articles, too, on the heterodox notion of wheat turning to chess, show that he had examined the subject with attention, and the aids of both science and experiment; and down to the last month of his life these experiments were successfully prosecuted. Indeed there is scarcely a subject connected with the practice of agriculture, on which light has not been thrown by his labors, the correct theory established, and objections to necessary innovations obviated. The subject of common Highways was one that engaged much of his time and attention; and his efforts to bring about a revision of the Road laws and effect a change in the management of their construction and repairs were unceasing. Whatever may be thought of the efficiency of his proposed system, (as developed in the former volumes of this paper,) when carried out by common men, under his direction it worked well; and his essays have doubtless exerted a vast influence in modifying the character, and removing some of the most prominent evils of the old system, even if not carried into effect as fully as could be desired.

Every subject that promised to be an improvement in agriculture received his attention, and if its claims were well founded, he did not hesitate to adopt it himself and urge its adoption upon others. Convinced that in a grain growing country like Western New-York, the cultivation of roots would alone enable the farmers to raise the necessary quantity of stock, he pressed this subject upon their notice, and both by precept and example showed what might be accomplished in this respect. Every year furnishes additional proof of the correctness of his conclusions in this respect, and enforces the opinions he inculcated with regard to root culture. Judge Bradley has done more to call the attention of the public to the culture of the mulberry and the production of silk, than almost any other man in the United States; and though he has not lived to witness the complete triumph of that great branch of national industry, his labors have not been in vain.

As a patron and advocate of Agricultural Societies, Judge Bradley was among the first; and to his opinions and influence, much of the immense advantages derived by the state from the law of 1819, was unquestionably owing; and even when, owing to peculiar causes, a strong current of popular opinion was brought to act against them, his endeavors, combined with a few individuals who felt and acted with him in this matter, to re-construct new ones, out of the ruins of the old, show that his opinions of their utility had remained unchanged.

His numerous publications in the volumes issued by the State Agricultural Society; and his contributions to most of the agricultural journals of the day establish conclusively the interest he felt in his favorite pursuit, and the zeal and intelligence he brought to its support. In the New England Farmer, the Baltimore Farmer, and the Plough Boy, are found numerous evidences of his sagacious and reflecting mind; but it was to the Genesee Farmer that his wishes and his efforts were principally directed. This paper was the chosen medium through which from the beginning, the rich results of his mature mind and ample experience, have been given to the public, and more, perhaps, than any other correspondent, has Judge Bradley contributed to raise this Journal to its present high elevation. He wished to see a well conducted agricultural paper in the hands of every cultivator of the soil; and one of the last letters he attempted, (and that when so weak that a few lines only at a time could be accomplished,) was one to us, applauding our efforts, and cheering us onward in our arduous task. He died as he had lived, at peace with the world, and with an unshaken confidence in his God.

Thus have we attempted, what we feel is an imperfect sketch of the course of this excellent man. To have said more might have subjected us to the charge of eulogy, (but not from those who know him intimately as we have done;) to have said less would have been a palpable wrong to his memory. Such men are an honor and an ornament to the age in which they live, and their country owes them a large debt of gratitude.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

There is scarcely a journal reaches us, in which complaints, and speculations on the subject of the extraordinary price of provisions may not be found. Every thing eatable has reached prices which would have been deemed impossible a few weeks since, and if, in some cases, as with wheat, there has been a retrograde movement, still in most other cases they are maintained with a fixedness which may well cause enquiry. A personal examination of the state of the crops in a considerable part of this state, has convinced us that in the western part of the state, two causes have principally operated to produce this result; one was to be found in the dry weather which has lessened the potato crop nearly one half; and the other was the frost of Sept. 2d, which mostly destroyed what of the buckwheat crop the drouth had spared. When we recollect how indispensable the potato has become, and in how large a proportion it enters into consumption by all classes, we cannot be surprized that to subtract one half or one fourth of this immense quantity, must be at once most seriously and injuriously felt. The root this year is not only deficient in size and quantity, but in many places miserably defective in quality, having apparently dried without ripening. Buckwheat is yearly becoming more extensively used for food; and the failure of the crop from drouth and frost must be widely felt. A gentleman in one of our western counties assured us a few days since, that last year, at his custom mills, be ground upwards of four thousand bushels of buckwheat, and he now doubted whether there was that quantity of good grain of that kind in the whole county. Buckwheat too has been extensively used in those districts where the planting of Indian corn has been mostly abandoned, for fattening pork in connection with potatoes, and as a necessary consequence of the high price of these articles, both pork and butter must rise in price, a result already experienced. So with the productions of the dairy;—the drouth, by injuring the pastures, has reduced the products of butter and cheese, and the prices have consequently advanced.

A friend residing near the southern line of this state, has furnished us with the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman near Chester Co., Penn., by which it will be seen that the evils of which we complain in this section, exist there in a more aggravated form:

"The frost on the hills on our return home was as white as midwinter, and our country is literally parched up.—The corn has no ears on it, and the farmers are generally cutting the stalks and giving them to the cattle or feeding them with their other winter fodder. Not a blade of green grass can be seen. We have neither potatoes nor turneps growing; nor any butter in the market at W. The buckwheat is all lost, and many fields of it are ploughed up. We would be glad to make a contract with you for provisions. Please to let us know what articles of the kind you can furnish."

The heavy rains which have fallen since this extract was penned have probably changed the aspect as to pasture, but they cannot restore the corn or the buckwheat, and the main reliance in such districts, it is clear, must be upon the wheat crop.

MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS.

This work should be in the hands of every cultivator of good fruit in the northern States, and especially of nurserymen. Its title, "*A Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, and Cherry, for New England culture,*" will explain its character. It is a small duodecimo volume, of 118 pages, containing a few pages of excellent prefatory remarks on the proving of fruits, but chiefly occupied with short descriptions of such as the author has himself tried and found worthy of culture. It also contains 32 pages on the cultivation of fruits, including the currant, gooseberry, raspbery, strawberry and grape, by JOHN M. IVES.—The catalogue contains 50 varieties of the apple, 81 of the pear, including a large number of the new Flemish varieties, 15 of the peach, 20 of the plum, and 14 of the cherry; besides a very short catalogue of hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, adapted to cultivation at Salem, the residence of the author. It also contains well executed lithographic figures of Williams' Bon Chretien pear, the Easter Beurre, Cee's Golden Drop plum, and the Black Tartarian cherry.

The great merit of this work is that the information it contains is not second hand, but is without exception the result of the personal observation and experiment of the

author. No specimen is described but such as has been actually identified by him; no synonims are quoted, and the authority of preceding authors no farther referred to, than to adopt the names in the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society, "the most complete work on this subject," as the author observes, "hitherto offerred to the public." We are, however, much disappointed in one particular. The descriptions are generally too short and imperfect to be of much practical utility. The book, it is true, is all it professes to be,—a Descriptive Catalogue; but we had hoped, from the unequalled means which the author possesses of furnishing full descriptions of so many proved varieties, that we should have been furnished with a work, so much needed at the present time, containing full and accurate descriptions of the *distinctive characters* of fruits. A statement of the *quality* of the fruit described, would, in several instances, have been an improvement. The great imperfection of works of this kind, now existing, and especially those of American origin, which, with the exception of descriptions copied from European authors, are exceedingly meagre, or at best contain statements of *general*, not *distinctive* characters, renders such a work exceedingly desirable. The only one which we have seen, which at all approximates to such a production, is Floy's edition of Lindley, but that is but imperfectly adapted to the United States. The qualification of the author of the Book of Fruits for furnishing so desirable a work, will be understood when it is known that for fourteen years he has made the cultivation and proving of varieties of fruit, his unremitting study and pursuit; that he has identified more varieties than any other person in America, and more probably than at any establishment in Europe, except those of the London Horticultural Society and of Professor Van Mons, and that he has obtained the best fruits cultivated in these two celebrated establishments. The following extracts will show the course pursued, and the extent and accuracy of the experiments:

"The Pomological Garden was commenced in 1823, with the design of forming a large collectien of specimen trees of such varieties of foreign and native fruits as were hardy enough to endure the inclemency of a northern winter. After a strict examination of the produce of these trees, carefully comparing the wood, the leaf, and the fruit, with the figures and descriptions in the most popular works on Pomology, it was intended to select, for permanent cultivation, those varieties which were at once fitted to the climate of New England, and of high merit in themselves. In furtherance of this purpose, we have assiduously culled from American catalogues, all that we judged worthy of trial, and imported from the first European establishments, the fruits most in repute with the writers of their respective countries. We have never limited ourselves to one specimen, but have in every instance, procured trees of each name from many different sources, in order the more surely to arrive at correct conclusions respecting their identity, as well as to multiply our means of estimating their comparative value."

With regard to the results of these experiments, now published in the present work, the author says:

"With the exception of Peaches, we recommend no fruit that will not ripen in any part of New England or New-York, and in the southern part of Canada. Our selections have been made from nearly four hundred kinds, which we have raised yearly. Experience has taught us that many fruits, highly extolled by European writers, and doubtless of great excellence in their native soil, either perish or degenerate in our colder regions; and of these and all others which we have found improper in any respect for cultivation, we design hereafter to publish a catalogue."

"We do not claim for all the varieties herein enumerated, the distinction of first rate fruits; some are second rate, admitted in consideration of their size, beauty, and abundant bearing, though their flavor is not the most delicious. The essential characteristics of a first rate tree are, health, vigor and fertility; those of a first rate fruit are magnitude of size, beauty of shape and color, and richness of flavor. But a small number of fruits, uniting all these qualities, is known to horticultural science throughout the world. Besides, in regard to the taste of a fruit, the judgment of individuals greatly varies; what one person would pronounce exquisite, might to another seem merely tolerable. In commendation, however, of the kinds described in this manual, we confidently declare our conviction, that no possessor of any or all of them would willingly relinquish their culture for the purpose of re-grafting his trees with any other varieties."

The pleasure, which the collection and cultivation of valuable kinds, and more especially the propagation of new varieties, would afford persons of leisure and taste, has been too frequently overlooked. The following remarks, in recommendation of this pursuit, are well worthy of notice, though it is an error to suppose it more noble than the study of Natural History, which lies at the very foundation of Horticultural science:

"To a young man, with the advantage of fortune, and a familiarity with modern languages, researches of this nature would open an inexhaustible source of enjoyment. He could scarcely be more honorably or usefully occupied than in collecting and identifying fruits, and introducing them to the notice of his countrymen; nor better rewarded than in witnessing his anticipations, from year to year, continually realized and continually renewed. The same ardor which characterizes the collectors of shells, birds, and insects, would produce, in Horticulture, far more desirable and more noble results.

"A division of the pursuit, so that the attention of one person could be exclusively directed to one species of fruit, would probably greatly facilitate the progress of investigation, and lead to many satisfactory conclusions respecting the varieties most worthy of cultivation. If France has produced her Duhamel, Belgium her Van Mons, and England her Thompson, is it unreasonable to seek among gentlemen of leisure and education in the United States for one, who following in the footsteps of these illustrious men, with the advantage of the light derived from their researches, shall compensate for the long delay of the Experimental Garden, promised by our own Horticultural Society."

In common with other cultivators, our author has been seriously annoyed and retarded in his researches by the depredations of the birds, especially as it regards the cherry. "The last season," says he, "we had but few perfect specimens, except the Bigarreau. We expected to to prove and bring into notice many new and valuable sorts, and our disappointment may be imagined at finding ourselves in every instance anticipated by these innocent depredators." We quote this chiefly for the purpose of suggesting, what we are confident would prove an effectual remedy for this evil, that is, the employment of *nets* to cover the tree during the season of ripe fruit. In this case, the exterior branches only could be reached. The expense of suitable nets for several trees, oiled or varnished for their preservation, would at most be only a few dollars, and if trees ripen successively, but few would be wanted at a time. Select varieties could at least be thus protected.

In allusion to these depredators, however, he has the following very just remarks. The fact relative to the usefulness of the Cedar bird, will be new to most readers, and if not sufficient to entitle it to protection, should certainly receive attention, and not be lost sight of in horticultural economy:

"In speaking as we have, of the annoyances sustained from birds, we are still fully persuaded that these plunderers, as they are sometimes called, more than compensate for their occasional inroads upon our orchards by their services in the spring, and also during their incubation, in destroying insects. *We too often, perhaps, notice the former, while the latter are remote, or not obtrusive.*

"In early spring and during the breeding season, we see them every minute of the day in continual progress, flying from the nest for a supply, and returning on rapid wing with a grub, a caterpillar, or a small reptile. The numbers captured by them in the course of these travels, are incredibly numerous, keeping under the increase of these races. We have seen the Ampelis, or Cherry bird, that remarkably silent and dove-like [?] species, in great numbers early in spring, and also during the time of nidification upon our apple trees, when the canker worm was about half grown, destroying them in great numbers. It is also known to every observer of nature, how extremely fond our common and familiar robin is of grubs, those insidious enemies to our garden crops, as well as the slimy slug, which often infest our young pear trees; and any individual who may have had the robin as a cage bird, is aware of the quantities of insects, or worms, he will devour in a day; and when we take into view the circumstance of these birds having usually two broods in a season, of four each, it will give us at least some idea of the quantity of this peculiar food required for at least four months in each year. And although called plunderers, they are in fact benefactors likewise, seeming to be appointed by nature as agents for keeping under the increase of these races. Nearly all our hard-billed or granivorous birds, are in the spring and early part of our summer decidedly insectivorous. 'Public economy and utility,' says one, 'no less than humanity, plead for the protection of the feathered race; and the wanton destruction of birds, so useful, beautiful and amusing, if not treated as such by the law, ought to be considered as a crime by every moral, feeling and reflecting mind!" J. J. T.

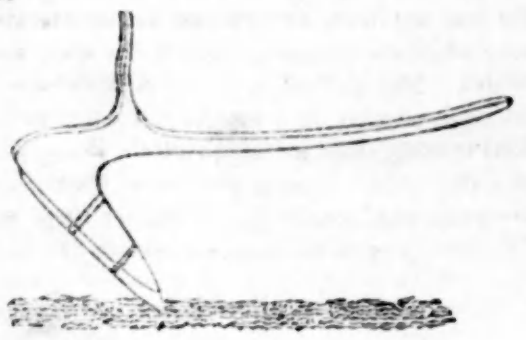
(To be continued.)

Ploughs and Ploughing Matches.

In a late number of the Genesee Farmer we gave a report made by the Committee on the merit of the several ploughs offered and used at the exhibition near Hoboken, on the 23d of August; and we thought that a few remarks on that useful implement, and the advantages of such exhibitions, would not be altogether without interest to the farmer. Although got up under all the disadvantages incident to a first attempt, and fettered by difficulties not likely to occur again, the exhibition at Hoboken called out a great number of gentlemen, amateurs in farming, and a still greater proportion of the real bone and muscle of the country, the practical farmers of the north; and it is needless here to say that the work was done in a time and style seldom equalled or surpassed, and that the implements offered were such as to command general admiration. This exhibition, which we owe to that noble institution, the American Institute of New-York, is only one of the many ways in which the public-spirited men, who have originated and sustained the society, are calling public attention to the proper support of our interests, to the improvement of agriculture, the advance of our manufactures, and the awakening of those feelings of self-reliance which should actuate free and independent men.

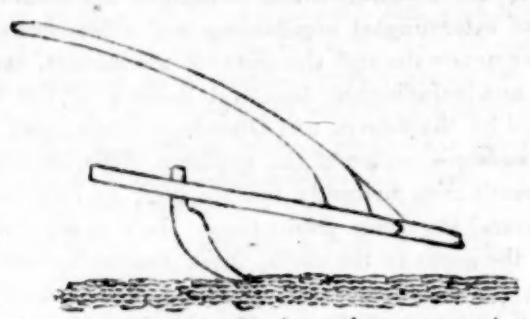
Perhaps the progress of civilization, and the advance of agriculture is more clearly marked by the history of the plough and its improvement, than in any other way; certain it is that the state of agriculture in any country can now be ascertained almost at a glance, by surveying the implements by which the husbandry of the country is carried on. If the ploughs are ill-formed, clumsy and old fashioned; if the processes of farming are conducted on the same principles and by the same means and methods which have characterized them for centuries, the fact may speak well for the stability of their habits, but very little for their intelligence, methods of enquiry, or public spirit. It may indeed be asserted that the history of the plough is the history of agriculture, and as the necessary consequences of civilization; and in this view this implement of the farmer assumes an importance in the eyes of many, it might not otherwise possess.

Nothing can be more simple than the most ancient specimens of the plough; and as in some parts of the East a thousand years passes with as little impression on the manners, customs, and implements of the inhabitants, as on their temples or their pyramids, or rather with much less show of change, we may reasonably suppose that the primitive plough, such as was first used for tilling the ground may still be found in the East. The earliest figure of the plough may be seen on the images of Osiris the god of the Pharaohs, and was formed of a part of a tree, the principal stem forming the beam or part by which it was drawn, and a main branch, cut to the proper length and point, was the part that moved the ground. To this point was sometimes secured a sharp stone, or a small plate of iron, and this, drawn by a team of heifers, or an ass and a heifer, or not unfrequently by men, constituted the plough of the ancients. The following is a representation of one of these ploughs, long before the Exodus, the point shod with stone or iron, and a branch erect for a handle.



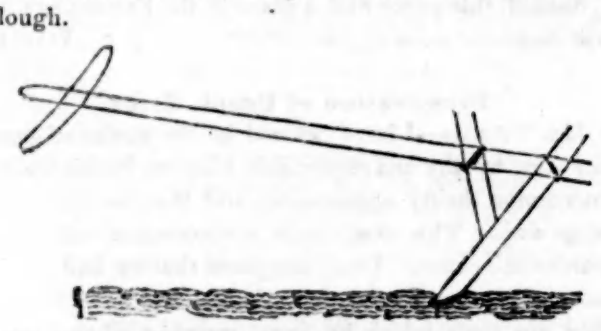
A plough on the same general principles is now used by the Arabs and the Moors of north Africa, one of which is figured in Riley's narrative, and offers a curious illustration of the unchanging nature of things in the East.

Among the implements of agriculture enumerated by Hesiod, (900 years before Christ,) are ploughs and carts. The plough, from his description, must have been much like the following representation of one used in Egypt, and at a later period in the south of France. The plough consisted of three parts, the beam, handle and share. Hesiod directs the beam to be made of oak, and the other parts of elm, and they were fastened with nails.



This, it will be seen, is clearly an improvement on the other, both in the convenience of handling, and as an implement for moving the earth. Its effect, however, could not have been much greater than that produced by the single share or foot of the modern cultivator, and would be useless except on soils partially mellowed by digging. Indeed all the early ploughs were adapted to a warm climate and sandy soil, where no turf ever formed, or vegetable fibre or roots bound the earth. No implement has yet been discovered among the ancient tools of the tiller of the soil, which would stand for a moment the power exerted by the modern plough, or break up what we term a green sward. In countries where the grasses formed a turf, the sward was cut and turned by the spade and hand, as is clear from ancient representations of agriculture, and when once the ground had been broken up it was kept under a course of cropping until completely exhausted, when another was subjected to the same process, and the former left to recruit itself by the slow operation of unassisted nature. To the improved plough alone do we owe the modern system of rotation in the cultivation of the soil, a system which has increased the productions of the earth, and the means of subsistence, an hundred fold.

Perhaps in no part of the world that has any pretensions to civilization, are the implements of agriculture, and the processes of farming, so rude as in some parts of Poland. A traveler in that country says,—"we have seen lands ploughed, (after their manner,) by one cow tied by the horns to the trunk of a young fir tree, one of the roots sharpened and acting as a share, and the other serving the ploughman as a handle." The following is a representation of what these wretched peasants, in some places, call a plough.



The straight stick that serves for a yoke, is tied to the horns of cows, and the marks made by this wooden implement are termed ploughing. It is not a little mortifying to us, that grain raised on soils cultivated in this rude manner, and by these half civilized boors, should have been brought from Dantzic last year to give bread to Americans, with their fertile soil and improved implements of farming.

Such were the ploughs in the infancy of agriculture; and such they still are, in all places where improvement has been shut out, where the mechanical arts are unknown, and where the intelligence of the great mass shows they have not as yet advanced beyond the dawn of of civilization. The plough of the modern peasant of Italy is but a shade better than that used by the Arab on the plains of north Africa, and the one which serves the boor of Finland and Bothnia, is scarcely advanced in mechanical structure beyond the one which was used by the "men of Thebes or Memphis." The plough of England and America, in its improved form, is probably the most perfect implement used in the process of agriculture, and there is no one that has done so much to lessen the severity of labor in moving the earth, or rendering it productive of the various vegetables necessary to means of subsistence. Figures in this case are not necessary, as every farmer knows the difference in execution between a good plough and a poor one, and the making of them has been reduced to a more complete system, than that perhaps of any other implement.

The principal varieties of the modern plough, are the kinds called the Swing plough, the Wheel plough, and Turn-wrest ploughs. To the first kind belong all those in common use in this country and in England. In that country the kind called the Scotch plough, improved by Mr. Small, and sometimes called by his name, is the most approved. It is now usually made wholly of iron. Those that have been imported into this country, or made on a similar plan here, have not met with as favorable a reception from our farmers, as, from their reputation at home, they would seem to deserve. There are several ploughs constructed in this country of wood and cast iron, which are preferred as being less weighty and clumsy, quite as easy and good in working, and procured at a much less expense. It must be admitted, however, that too many of the ploughs used in this country, are very imperfectly constructed, and have the leading characteristics of Pindar's razors—that of being made to sell. An implement of such essential service to the farmer as the plough, should always be well made on scientific principles, and lightness should, as far as is possible, be combined with strength in their construction.

The *Wheel plough* has been but little used in the United States. It may occasionally be seen on the Dutch and German farms on the rich intervales of the Mohawk. Wheel ploughs require little skill on the part of the ploughman, the depth and width of the forrow being adjusted by the wheels; but they are of necessity heavier, more expensive, easier clogged and put out of order, and require a stronger team than the common plough. They have been introduced into the western States and must be invaluable on the immense river bottoms, and fertile prairies of the west. A traveler in that region asserts that he has seen a Sucker* at work on his magnificent prairie of hundreds of acres, riding at his leisure on his two wheeled plough, drawn by a strong and beautiful team, and practicing Mayerbeer's Sonnats on his violin, while without care or effort on his part, the ploughing was done in the very best manner. We confess this mode of riding while ploughing would agree far better with our ideas of comfort, than that practiced by the ploughmen ot the plains of Rome and Naples, who use a plough, the head of which is a plank pointed with iron, awkwardly connected with a crooked beam, to which a yoke of wild looking half broken oxen are attached by thongs of rawhide. On this plank the ploughman stands, and by his position upon it, regulates to a great degree, the depth to which the earth is moved.

Turn-wrest ploughs, admit of having the mould board removed from one side to the other at the end of the furrow, so that the earth may always be thrown one way. They are similar in construction and effect to what we term side hill ploughs, and which are so valuable in some situations. There are other places, too, in which such a plough operates admirably, and it is probable a great expenditure of labor would be prevented were such ploughs more frequent.

One of the most striking differences beetween ploughing in England and the United States, is in the amount of team required to perform the same labor. Mr. M'Cullough, in his statistical notices of the British Empire says, "Perhaps the imperfect construction of the majority of the English ploughs, their great weight, and the extensive employment of those with wheels, may be one cause why, in England a greater number of horses than are necessary, are employed in them. If we except the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, in the south of England, and hose of Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, in the north, there is none perhaps, in which not more than two horses will be seen in a plough. In some counties, teams of three, four, and very frequently five horses are employed in the tillage of the lightest soils; and on heavy soils, a still greater number are sometimes made use of. Thus in the vale of Gloucester seven horses may be seen attached to one plough. Nothwithstanding this excess of horses the furrow is seldom above four inches deep on light, and six inches on heavy soils, nor is there generally more than three fourths of an acre ploughed in a day. Of course where there are more than three horses, a driver as well as ploughman is necessary. The horses are invariably, almost, yoked in line; so that when the fields are small, and the turnings consequently numerous, most part of the work is done by two, or rather by one horse." The Duke of Bedford attempted to introduce ploughing with the teams abreast, as practiced in this country, and arranged the horses for this purpose with his own hands but the ploughman could not be induced to adopt the improvement, for a long time, preferring to use three or even five in a string, to two or four in pairs.

Ploughing matches, as every one acquainted with the foreign agricultural journals must know, have done much to do away the above unfarmerlike system of ploughing; and wherever they have been held for a few years, horses in line, are never seen at the plough. It is now generally admitted that the greatest defect in English agriculture is the waste of time and labor in ploughing; in this country there is very little loss on this account, the great difficulty here is the imperfect manner in which this work is done. In this country, more than two horses to a plough, are rarely seen, and experince shows that with such a team of firmness and strength, the work can be done far better than with any other number of horses. The principles which should regulate the plough and ploughing, are every day becoming better understood in this country, but still there is much for the farmer to learn before he can consider himself arrived at the perfection of the art. No description or delineation can teach like practice; and he who fancies he is above the plough must never expect to thrive by it. In this point of view, ploughing exhibitions, like the one annually held at Pittsfield, the one held this year at Hoboken, and those held in the several counties of this state by the agricultural societies, formed under the law of 1817, are productive of immense benefit. Witnessing work neatly and skillfully done will always have a tendency to induce the observer to perform his in the same way; the advantages of a good plough over a poor one are made apparent, and thus improvements in this valuable implement are encouraged; the farmer himself is taught to hold his business in a more just, and consequently higher estimation; and he learns to look upon the plough, as the key that unlocks the treasures of the earth, and by the aid of his labor places them at his disposal. Let the farmer then venerate the plough.

* The citizens of Illinois glory in this appellative.

Chinese Corn.

Grant Thorburn, of New-York, gives the following account of the accidental discovery of a species of corn from China, which he has for sale:

Some three years ago, a merchant in New-York, while emptying a box of tea, observed therein a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new under *our sun*, he had them planted, so they grew and multiplied. Last spring I received from a worthy friend, a portion of said corn—it is a new variety—so I gave it the name of China's fall prolific, or tree corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches in appearance like a small tree, and produces an ear ats the head of each branch, whereas the common corn shoot out the ear from the side of the stalk; it grows from eight to ten feet high, produces an abundance of fodder, is a large white flint twelve row corn, and ears from ten to fourteen inches long. I counted six hundred and sixty grains on one ear; it was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was much curtailed by the long drouth, but notwithstanding I counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk; being an increase of two thousand from one.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON WESTERN NEW YORK---No. 1.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

Mr. Tucker—Having spent several weeks of the past season in traversing Western New-York, in different directions, and having had a particular reference to its Geological structure, soil and Agricultural products, with your leave, I will lay before the readers of the Farmer, the impressions made at the time from this examination of your fair, populous, and fertile region; at the same time giving you distinctly to understand, that you are at liberty to exercise your right of publishing, in abridging, remodeling, or rejecting these papers, as you please.

A knowledge of the Geological structure of a country is as necessary to a proper understanding of its agricultural capabilities,as lines of latitude and longitude are to the geographer, or the charts to the navigator. The whole character of a country, its soils, and its vegetable productions, is not unfrequently changed in the course of a few miles, by a change of geological formation. Of this a striking instance occurs in Montgomery county, where the line between the primitive and secondary formations can be traced with almost unering accuracy by the timber, the vegetables produced, and by the absence or abundance of population. Nothing like this can, of course, occur in the Western District, where the primitive formation is unknown; but there are still differences sufficiently marked to render the s tructure an interesting subject of examination.

In passing over the surface of this section of New-York, (and I consider Western New-York as properly embracing all west of the Chenango, Oneida, and Oswego rivers,) the great regularity of the several formations is apparent to the most careless observer. The undeviating succession of strata which stretch across this whole extent from east to west, in well defined lines, divide off this part of the state into zones, the agricultural characters of which depend more or less on this fact; and, though modified by various circumstances, in determining the character of the soil of any section, this important element should not be forgotten. Previous to the surveys that have been undertaken at the expense of the state, and which, when completed, will form a worthy monument of public munificence, as well as individual perseverance and scientific skill and industry, the fact of the country under notice being so divided was well understood and acted upon; the survey has, by further and closer examination, made these distinctions more apparent, and better defined their limits.

In passing from the Susquehannah to the Ontario, at Oswego, or from the Ontario to the Allegany, through the western tier of counties, the same geological structure is manifest; a fact indeed sufficiently indicated by the forest timber, the aspect of the earth, the plants most successfully cultivated, and the qualities of water and soil; modified by elevation, proximity to the lakes, the slope of the country, and various other considerations, but still preserving a sufficient family likeness to prevent confusion or mistake. The valleys of the Susquehannah, Tioga and Allegany rivers, running as they do in directions nearly east or west along the whole southern border of the state, clearly mark those points as the lowest parts of the southern slope of the western district, from which the rise is gradual to the point whence the waters descend more abruptly and with precipitous descents to the Ontario, the shore of which is, of course, the lowest point to the north. It is clear that these general outlines conform to the geological formation of the country, or rather have been caused by them; and the intervening territory is no less decisively and clearly marked.

It is not my intention to enter into the shades of geological structure which diversify this district; the grand outlines only, those that most clearly stamp the agricultural character of the country, will be noticed. Both geologically and relatively, the shore of lake Ontario is the lowest part of the district, and in rising through the successive series of rock in the order of the strata, we shall also find ourselves in fact attaining a greater elevation, in one or two instances, till the south line of the strata is reached, though for the most part, the flow of water to the south shows that the highest point of elevation is a range conforming to the general course of the state, and passing east and west nearly equi-distant from the northern and southern valleys.

The lowest rock in the district is the Red Sandstone, which reaches from the Niagara River to near Oswego, where it disappears. It is clearly observed in the chasm of the Niagara, near Lewiston, below the Falls at Rochester, in the bed of Salmon Creek, near Sodus, and forms the shore of the lake in numerous places through its whole extent. In some places it passes into a red marl, losing its sandstone character, and in a few places, as near Sodus Bay,sinks beneath the lake. Its general character, however, is very uniform, and it gives a decided character and color to most of the soil between the Ridge Road and Lake Ontario. The upper strata of this rock assumes a singular variegated appearance, the gray and the red stone being blended and mixed in all possible forms and proportions. The vicinity of Loomis' Forge, at the falls of Salmon Creek near Sodus Bay, forms an excellent location for an examination of this rock, as well as the bed of iron ore, which, in a greater or less degreee, seems to overlie this rock throughout its whole extent. Accord. to Hall, the "stratum of ore at Rochester, is one foot thick; fifteen miles farther east, it is three feet thick, and where it has been worked in Wayne county, it has the same thickness. Above the sandstone, succeeds a number of layers of green argillaceous and calcareous shales, or they are frequently called by the common farmer, brittle slate rocks; until the black or bituminous limestone is reached, constituting the northern boundary of the second great zone which reaches from east to west across the entire district, the red sandstone forming the first. The bed of the Genesee river, at Rochester, is of this rock, and it may be traced in its proper position in the falls of every considerable stream from Niagara to the Oneida. Above the black or bituminous limestone appear the gypseous slates and marls, one of the most valuable deposits in the world, and extending like the other strata the entire length of the district. In this formation, are found the immense beds of plaster which have been opened at Sullivan, Manlius, Onondaga, Camillus, Cayuga, Phelps, Wheatland, and numerous other places in this strata. The most striking proof of its quantity, and consequently of its value, I have any where seen, was on the line of the Syracuse and Auburn railroad, where hills of it were cut through and mountanious piles of this precious material to the agriculturist, were heaped on every hand. Between the limestone strata in some places is found a coarse sandstone, principally remarkable for its fossil remains, and the manner in which it has been broken up and scattered in the form of boulders over the district lying to the south. It appears in large masses in the hill west of the Onondaga valley; near Elbridge; in Cayuga county, and in a thinner strata in several places farther west. Succeeding these gypseous and sandstone shales or rocks,comes the mountain limestone, a most important strata of great thickness, and giving its name and character to the second great agricultural zone of this district. Its outlines are too well understood, and its boundaries too well defined to need repeating here. In this rock are found the famous limestone quarries of Onondaga and Lockport, both producing some of the finest building stones in the world, and elsewhere furnishing inexhaustible quantities of stone for burning, fencing, and other uses.

Above this second or limestone zone, is found a thick strata of calcareous and argillacoous shales, in some places alternating with bituminous shale, until the elevated land that separates the waters of the lakes from those that flow south is reached. Here the shale assumes its most decidedly argillaceous character, intermingled with olive colored sandstone strata. From this dividing ridge the shale diminishes, while the sandstone increases, until in some places it assumes the appearance of freestone, making excellent building stone; while in others it becomes a capital gritstone, and is quarried extensively for grind. stones. The decomposition of this rock gives a decided siliceous character to the southern zone of this state, of which the timber and vegetable productions furnish the most conclusive proof.

Western New-York then is geologically divided into the red sandstone zone, embracing the country lying below and north of the limestone strata; the limestone zone, including the bituminous and mountain limestones; the zone of intermingled argillaceous and calcareous shales, passing nearly through the centre of the district, east and west, and including the beautiful country of the lakes, drained by the Seneca and Onondaga rivers; and lastly the sandstone region of the southern slope, constituting the fourth zone distinctly marked both by its strata and its natural vegetable productions. In crossing the state from the north to the south, these natural divisions will arrest the attention, and extending as they do through the whole extent of Western New-York, they serve as natural land marks to guide the agriculturist in his choice of soils, or direct him in part in his operations of farming.

All the strata of rock I have enumerated have a sensible dip or inclination to the south, their northern outcrop, (as their successive appearance is termed by geologists,) making those ranges of hills one encounters in rising from the Ontario to the height of land, and forming those falls, for which all the streams that are discharged northward are so remarkable. On the contrary, the streams that flow south seem to have no more current than can be ascribed to the dip of the strata over which they glide unbroken, as is evident from the fact that the most of the streams that discharge to the south are navigable, or were so, almost to their source. Of this the Chenango, the Tioughnioga, the Conhocton, the Camisteo,and the New York braneches of the Allegany are familiar examples. There is not a fall,scarcely a rapid on any of these streams, while the falls of the Niagara, Genesee, Irondequoit, Seneca, and Oswego rivers, are known to all. A somewhat attentive examination of this southern dip of the whole strata of Western New York, has induced me to believe that it is not as great as some have supposed, (about 60 feet in a mile,) and that consequently the coal mines of Pennsylvania are not as much elevated, (geologically,) above this district as has been represented. This is a point, however, of comparatively little moment, as, be that height greater or smaller, the single fact of our being below the coal series, is sufficient to preclude the hope that this valuable fossil well ever be found to any available extent in this district.

Should this paper find a place in the Farmer, my next will be on the soils of this district. Viator.

Preservation of Peach Trees.

Mr. Tucker—I have noticed in the garden of one of our most worthy and respectable citizens, Peach trees of uncommon thrifty appearance, and that the fruit was of large size. This morning in conversation with him, I learned the cause. I had supposed that he had obtained some of the more valuable varieties, but he informs me they are trees which he found growing when he came into possession of the place, four years ago, and are probably "natural fruit," which, in this vicinity, is usually good for nothing. His practice is simply to see, that as the ground is stirred occasionally around the root of the tree, it is watered with chamber lye; and for this purpose he recommends that every family, who have fruit trees of any kind and particularly peach trees, should use all of this article in this manner as manure instead of throwing it away. He has been in the practice of using it for twenty years with uniform success. It renders the peach tree remarkably thrifty and healthy, and improves not only the flavor of the fruit, but apparantly prolongs the life of the tree. One old tree, four years ago this summer, when he bought the grounds, was withered and had every appearance of dying—he manured or watered it with chamber lye immediately, and, in a few days, it

was growing as fresh as a young tree, and when neglected every summer since, it wilts and shows appearance of decay—but an application of urine revives it immediately. He says, from close observation for many years, he knows it to be death to all the ordinary enemies of the peach, and is confident that no insect whatever that is injurious to the tree can live where it is used. Facts like this ought to be known, and it is a false delicacy that prevents many things, equally useful, from being made public. The Chinese, we are frequently informed, make much use of chamber lye as a manure, and that they esteem it the most valuable—so much so, that the government appoints, by some method, individuals to see that it is retained or kept a sufficient length of time by every family before using, to mature, or change its nature somewhat, to render it most useful, when it requires diluting: and it is bad economy with us in this country, to neglect, and even treat with contempt, a hundred things, which if observed, would be highly useful.

Yours, very truly. H. C.

Buffalo, Oct. 2, 1838.

FLORIDA---DR. PERRINE.

Mr. TUCKER—On the eve of my departure with my family for Indian Key, in South Florida, it may be proper to repeat, in writing, the substance of my conversation with you, relative to my prospective plans for populating the Township of land conditionally granted to myself and associates by Public Act, No. 72,* of the last Congress of the United States. Very few persons will be disposed to remove to Tropical Florida before the complete cessation of the Indian war; but as soon as there shall be unequivocal safety for emigrants, it may be confidently predicted that thousands will rush to that delightful region on account of its climate and its position, whatever may be the nature of the soil. For myself, I am willing to risque the safety of my family at Indian Key to aid in the continuation of a preparatory nursery of Tropical Plants, which at the first moment of peace may be transported to a permanent nursery on the main land; and which will be of indispensable necessity to supply the first staples of cultivation, and the best model of culture to the first settlers.

To attract the right kind of settlers, the following are the principal plans:

1. To offer to 100 families of emigrants, direct from Germany to Florida, twice as much land as each family will put under cultivation with their own hands and without ardent spirits, provided each family will plant one acre out of each ten acres, with such tropical plants as I may direct.

2. To make a similar offer to the Societies of Shakers or of Harmonists, on condition of sending out a swarm from their hives.

3. To proffer a similar gift to the Founders of a manual Labor College in said Township.

4. I shall moreover dedicate the sixteenth section of said Tract to the support of Common Schools.

Now, sir, I do not expect that any person can thoroughly appreciate the advantages of these offers nor the imtance of their resuets, until he shall have thoroughly studied the subject in all its details. Neither do I wish that any familes or Societies should emigrate to Tropical Florida under any circumstances until they shall have first delegated suitable agents to visit the country, explore it well, and report the results of their observations and enquiries. That more enjoyments can be obtained there than in any other portion of the United States with a small amount of labor and of capital, I am as confident as I am of my own existence; and I moreover manifest my additional confidence of the great salubrity of the climate by the strongest possible means, that of carrying out my whole family, all natives of these Northern States. Should the delegated Agents obtain the same conviction by personal obeservation and enquiry, it will be on their testimony and not on mine, that other individual families or sectarian associates, shall determine to emigrate to Florida; and hence the sooner such agents shall proceed to the Florida Reef the better it will be for all parties concerned. To familes of emigrants said agents may safely say, "The cultivation of the Tropical species of Mulberry and the rearing of the Tropical silk worm and the reeling of silk, will be a certain source of much more profit to your families than it can be in any of the existing United States; and many perennial plants of the Tropics will ultimately afford you an easy competence." To the community of Shakers their agents may say, "Here a branch of us can profitably propagate Tropical Medicines and afford a salutary asylum to our consumptive brethren, and we will also set an example of industry, order and morality to emigrant families." To the Founders of a Manual Labor College, the agents can conscientiously report that the climate and position offers much greater advantages for such an institution than any other portion of the Union. The great end and aim of my ambition is to cover the soil with a dense population of small cultivators and of family manufacturers, who will labor with their own hands, and without ardent spirits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PERRINE.

The introduction of a single plant, or seed, has, in all ages and nations, frequently produced the most important and valuable results. The mighty influence on the agricultural industry and the general prosperity of empires which the naturalization and culture of the cereal grains, the olive, vine, white mulberry for the silk worm, the sugar cane, coffee plant, cotton, potato, rice, and tobacco, have produced, is well known; and I have no doubt that several of the plants which Doct. Perrine has now growing at Cape Florida and Indian Key, may speedily become staple articles of cultivation in several of the most southern States. Besides, I do not think so meanly of the capabilities of the soil of Florida as most people. I well remember that Lousiana was called a mere alligator swamp when first, so cheaply, acquired. The single fact that East Florida is *the only portion* of the Union where many of the most *precious tropical plants can be acclimated*, will at no very distant period, bring every acre of land into great demand for tillage. It will be drained, diked, embanked, and converted into various kinds of plantations.

What was Holland before its dikes and canals were constructed? What has made the cotton and sugar estates of Lower Louisiana so prolific, but the *levees* for restraining the overflowings of the Mississippi? What the rice fields of South Carolina and Georgia? Human genius and indomitable industry. Where there is a cheering prospect of reward, they will triumph over all natural physical difficulties. We know the Knights of Malta made fertile gardens on the barren rocks of that island, so celebrated for their chivalric deeds and as the site of Paul's shipwreck, by pounding up the loose and scattered stones which covered its black surface, and importing soil from Sicily to mix with their dust. The Mexicans had floating gardens on the lake Tezcuco, where their capital city was established. The Chinese have long resorted to the same means of rearing the culinary and other plants, and not an inch of soil, even though situated amidst the precipitous cliffs of the mountains, is untilled, so great is the demand for vegetable products by the thronged population of the Celestial Empire. The lemon and orange groves of Portugal and Sicily are established and maintained by an expensive and laborious system of artificial fountains and channels of irrigation. With us land is so abundant, in comparison with the population, that we have no just conception of its value, as estimated in those portions of the globe where the inhabitants are so numerous that a few rods are considered an estate so ample that the fortunate proprietor is accounted an independent man.

But, even in the vast extent of the United States, with the millions of acres still in a state of nature, how many thousand are now cultivated which, a few generations since, ay, in our day, were deemed worthless? In England, what extensive morasses have been reclaimed, and added to the domain of agriculture, while the heath-covered mountains of Wales and Scotland are rapidly being planted with magnificent forests, not for embellishment merely, but as inexhaustible sources of wealth. The old Duke of Athol planted on his esttate in Perthshire 15,593 acres, which contained 27,431,600 young trees; and his successor set out 6,500 acres of poor mountain ground solely with larches. The land was not then worth over 22 cents rent per acre, and now, with the timber on it, is valued at 32,500,000 dollars. The citizens of this country have, here and there, selected the most fertile and eligible locations, and call most of the vast remainder of the land either refuse or worthless. Time, and the increase of population, will show that nearly the whole will become more valuable than even what is now deemed the most choice. The embankments in the vicinity of New Orleans will be extended on each bank of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony.

If but one of the most valuable of the two hundred plants introduced by Dr. Perrine can be successful cultivated, all Florida will be drained, and become luxuriant fields and gardens, and embellished by canals, rivers, bays, harbors, and beautiful lakes. It will be the Cuba of this nation.

I know your liberal disposition, and enlightened and enlarged views in relation to subjects connected with agriculture, and all the great branches of national industry, and am confident you will be disposed to do what is expedient on this occasion.

Dr. Perrine, like most men of science and ardent patriotism, has devoted much time, and expended his resources for a great purpose, sanguine in the beneficial results to the Republic, and the hope of future remuneration from his own practical exertions; and it is very desirable that he should not be left, as is too often the case, to lament his labors, and to find that others, hereafter, reap the fruits of his meritorious enterprise, without having endured any of the toils or expense of a first experiment. Congress must be to him as munificent as would have been Henry IV. and Napoleon, to render his indefatigable researches and intelligence useful and honorable to himself and the country.

With assurances of the highest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant, H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hon. LEVI LINCOLN.

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* The following is the Law of Congress to which Dr P. alludes:

Palmyra, Wayne County, N Y., 2d Oct., 1838.

***An ACT** to encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants in the United States.*

Whereas in obedience to the Treasury circular of the sixth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, Doctor Henry Perrine. late American Consul at Campeachy, has distinguished himself by his persevering exertions to introduce tropical plants into the United States; and whereas he has demonstrated the existence of a tropical climate in southern Florida, and has shown the consequent certainty of the intermediate domestication of tropical plants in tropical Florida, and the great probability of their gradual acclimation throughout all our southern and southwestern States, especially of such profitable plants as propagate themselves on the poorest soils; and whereas, if the enterprise should be successful, it will render valuable our hitherto worthless soils, by covering them with a dense population of small cultivators and family manufacturers, and will thus promote the peace, prosperity, and permanency of the Union: Therefore,

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a township of land is hereby granted to Doctor Henry Perrine and his associates, in the southern extremity of the peninsula of East Florida, to be located in one body of six miles square, upon any portion of the public lands below twenty-six degrees north latitude.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said tract of land shall be located within two years from this date, by said Henry Perrine, and shall be surveyed under his direction, by the surveyor of Florida, *Provided*, That it shall not embrace any land having sufficient quantities of naval timber to be reserved to the United States, nor any sites for maritime ports or cities.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any section of land in said tract, shall be really occupied by a bona fide settler, actually engaged in the propagation or cultivation of valuable tropical plants, and upon proof thereof being made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent shall issue to the said Henry Perrine and his associates.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every section of land in the tract aforesaid, which shall not be occupied by an actual settler, positively engaged in the propagation or cultivation of useful tropical plants within eight years from the location of said tract, or when the adjacent territory shall be surveyed and offered for sale, shall be forfeited to the United States. *Approved, July 7th*, 1838.

Tropical Plants.

Last week we published an act of Congress, granting Dr. Perrine, a township of land in Florida, for the purpose of introducing new tropical plants for cultivation, 200 different kinds of which he has already succeeded in cultivating in Florida. The following letter from Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, to Gov. Lincoln on this subject, will be read with interest.—*Boston Gazette.*

HAWTHORN COTTAGE, ROXBURY, April 17, 1838.

My dear Sir:—I am very much obliged to you for the report of the Agricultural Committee on the memorial of Doctor Perrine, in relation to the culture of tropical plants in Florida, which you were so kind as to send me. I have read it with the deepest interest, instruction, and pleasure; and so favorably do I think of his honorable and patriotic enterprise, that I most sincerely hope Congress will cheerfully and promptly grant his request, and aid him in the most liberal manner.

From the Educator.

TERRACULTURE.

We venture at the outset to introduce a new term, and that for the only justifiable reason, viz: because there is no single word heretofore in use in our language expressive of the idea we wish to express. *Agriculture* is the culture of the *field*, and includes the operations of farming or the tillage of large portions of land. *Horticulture* is the culture of the *garden*, and has reference to the production of kitchen vegetables, fruits and flowers. We have often felt at a loss for a word to include all these, and as *Terraculture*, or the culture of the *earth*, exactly expresses the idea, that as it is derived from the latin in a manner exactly similar to the other terms, we think there must result a decided advantage from its introduction. It comprehends all things which are produced from the earth, by the labor of man and beast, through the agency of vegetable life. Every thing that germinates and grows by receiving its nourishment from the soil, belongs to this department.

The utility of Tarraculture will appear at once, if you consider, for a moment, that from this lowest kind of life which it is its business to produce and extend, are deduced the elements of life to all others. Animals live upon vegetables, either directly or indirectly—directly when the plants of the field and the seeds of the plants are eaten by the animals—or indirectly, when one animal devours another which has fed upon vegetable life and its products Thus "the king himself is served from the field." And this will hold even in reference to the monsters of the deep. The smaller fishes of the sea derive their nourishment from the shoals that are carried out from the land, whence they have derived their sustenance. The waters that rush into the sea teem with life, and the means of sustaining it. Millions of millions of the small fry swarm in all our rivulets, creeks and rivers, and are borne on in due time toward the ocean, where they are received into the more capacious mouths of the larger fishes; and again, by human ingenuity, are taken for the use of man. So that it may truly be said, the earth produces the means of life to all that live.

Beauty also abounds here. The most enchanting scenes in nature are those which this primitive art has aided to perfect. We can scarcely dwell upon the subject of beauty without being transported on the wings of fancy into some spot were the wilderness of nature has been checked, and her powers directed by the skilful hand of the horticulturist. Nor can we think of delicious food without the same reference. By the labor of his hands was innocent man to procure the means of his own subsistence.

The dignity and respectability of Teraculture will be duly appreciated then only when there shall be an elevation of the minds of those employed in it. If education never carries the lights of science into the field, the garden. the orchard, of course the occupations of hushandry and gardening, will be looked down upon as low and degrading. But, we ask, why should it be so? Why should the farmer be as ignorant as the horse he drives? Why should he know nothing of the nature of the soil he turns up, and of the principles on which his art is founded, than what he may gather by his own unaided observation? Why should this primitive art alone, be entirely divorced from the science on which it is founded? For this there can be no just reason. And we think the true reasons why Terraculture has received so little of respectabilly from the influence of science, is to be sought in the history of feudal tenures in Europe, and the consequent oppression of those who labored on the soil. Certainly there is no reason for it in the nature of the occupation.

The truth is, no human pursuit affords so many and so strong inducements, to high intellectual culture. And we hope to show hereafter, by an inquiry into facts, that in this country, a very large proportion of the most respectable and efficient talents in the land has been borrowed from the cultivators of the soil.

Terraculture, as a science, ought to enlist the best efforts of genius; and indeed, in various ages has done so; yet by no means to the extent of its rightful claims. To it belongs the science of *Mineralogy*, for the soil we cultivate is a collection of mineral substances, in various degrees of decomposition and in various proportions mixed together. Can any man give a good reason why he who turns it up and searches there for those hidden treasures which feed the world of living things, should not understand its formation? Would his knowledge of its composition disqualify him for his business?

But the soil is a great laboratory, or chemical apparatus, whose use is to dissolve and *cook*, as it were, the food for the plants that grow in it, and to brace them up in a proper position, whilst they are employed in eating their food and increasing thereby. *Chemistry* therefore, is a handmaid to Terraculture. Why should not the farmer and gardener know the science of his art?

Botany is the very science of this art. The knowledge of plants, in their constructions, their powers of germination, their various classifications, their qualities, whether poisonous, or otherwise—all these have a most intimate connexion with the interest of Terraculture—the food-producing art.

Zoology, or the science of animal life, lies also within the field of the cultivator's art; for the arts of destruction of some, and of promoting the life and growth of other animals, constitute very important items to the farmer and gardener. How important, for example, to the farmer and gardener, is it to know the habits of life which belong to the weasel, the Hessian fly and the grub worm? How important to the latter to know how and when, and where, the worm breeds that destroys his peach, his plum, his pear trees, &c. &c.

In these various departments, it shall be our business to collect, from such sources as lie open to us, the results of scientific research and of practical experience. And we trust that we shall furnish such matter as will abundantly repay our subscribers for the cost of their paper.

Top Dressing of Pasture Land.

I venture to add one or two remaks upon the means by which pasture land may be invigorated and refreshed, kept free from surface moisture, and cleared of that moss, which, in many situations, is highly injurious; for, it is not more important to lay land down to grass in good heart and condition, than to keep it so, so long as it is retained in pasture. It is this:—The furrows of an old pasture field are ploughed out, as deep as they can be taken according to the character of the soil, care being bestowed to give a free run te the surface-water, which thus is passed rapidly away, by spade-work, at the end of the declivities, where necessary.—1st. The removal of the surface-water thus easily accomplished, is of material consequence, both to the quantity, quality, and vigor of the pasture; and 2d, the earth from the furrows being gathered and laid up in heaps, of itself, forms a dressing of some value to the field, but when lime is mixed with it, the effect is greater and more permenent. I have one field, which, for twenty-one years, has continued to give manifest proofs of the value of this process. The removal of the furrows is not found to be injurious, either to the sheep or lambs, in the pasture, which have been, generally, Cheviot sheep and crossed lambs from the Leicester. The quantity of top dressing is very great, proportioned, of course, to the breadth of the ridges, as any one will see, who will take the trouble to calculate the amount of a cube of five or six inches taken off each ridge; and the operation may be repeated from time to time; for, in two years, the furrows, though still transmitting the surface-water, are grown over and partially filled up, and, in a few years more may, again, with equal advantage, be renewed; for, though not so solid nor so bulky, they contain more vegetable matter, and the compost is, therefore, the richer, when this is effectually rotted. Connected with this point is one to which I have before briefly alluded. There are few considerable farms, in which, in one place or another, deposits of alluvial earth will not be found in the bays of water courses and elsewhere, affording frequently extensive, sometimes inexhaustible, accumulations of rich earth, at present lying waste and useless, which, employed as top-dressing, after the seeds of weeds are destroyed by frequent turning, would be of essential service to grass lands. Earth thus collected may also be enriched, and the field itself greatly improved, by the manure of cattle pastured on the land, being collected by hand labor, and mixed with the heaps. I followed this practice for a certain number of years with great advantage, and if resident in the country, I would unquestionably continue to do so. I found that the manure so collected, when mixed with from three to five times its bulk of earth, according to the quality of the latter, made a rich and effectual top-dresssing for grass land. There was collected, according to the quality of the land, from one and a half to three cubic yards and upwards, of droppings per acre, so that the compound applied, at the rate of fifteen cubic yards to the acre, extended across the field, by sections, for a certain number of years, affording in each part in succession, a periodical top-dressing; or, if removed from field to field—to each field in succession. The gathering was contracted for, at elevenpence per cubic yard, and afforded good pay and easy work to old women and children, not well suited for hard labor. Greatly more than this expense was saved in the value of the manure, in as far as the whole was gathered up at once, instead of being left to dry and evaporate on the surface of the ground, affording, in summer, comparatively little or no benefit to the land. Our English neighbors have long been aware of this cause of loss, and they carefully spread the droppings abroad, by hand labor, with less actual advantage, and at an expense not greatly less than is necessary to gather and save the whole. From the practice of gathering, this farther advantage accrued, that the tuft of coarse grass, growing around each dropping, and rarely eaten by cattle till the next season, were prevented. The fields had all the equality of a well kept lawn, and were all equally pastured and closely cropped. There is this advantage in these suggestions, that each person may easily try the scheme for themselves, at a small expense, by experiment on one field. Ploughing and gathering the furrows, and gathering the droppings, is easily done, and the expense may be calculated, and no practical farmer having a large heap of rich earth in each corner of a pasture field, will hesitate about the expense of turning the heaps, leading out, spreading, and bush-harrowing. I had a plough made for taking out the furrows; but I found that the common plough, in the hands of a good ploughman, did the work equally well.—*Mr. Bell, on the Management of Pasture Land.*

What is Book Famring?

The editor of the Quarterly Journal answers the question as follows:

"Book farming, we know, is not in favor with farmers, otherwise we should find atmittance into *every* farmer's library, and every farmer [in Scotland] has a library. But although we know, and therefore admit, that no man can be made a farmer by book, we cannot admit that the best farmer cannot, may not, at a time, find useful hints in a book. The best farmer cannot know every article of practice which is followed in every part of the country; and as most practices are discovered by what is called chance or accident, it is clear that the discovery cannot gradually be made known until it is disseminated abroad. A farmer who travels, appreciates the information which he receives in conversation with farmers, and by observation of field labor. Such a farmer possesses advantages over him who always remains at home, that is, within the circle of his markets. Now the object of an agricultural book, and particularly of an agricultural periodical work, is, at stated times, to carry hints, suggestions or discoveries, important or unimportant, to the home of the farmer th t he who loves to stay at home may possess the advantages of him who at times travels abroad, and that he who travels abroad may compare what he has seen with what he reads, and decide which practice is best suited to his particular purpose; or perhaps when comparing the hints of others, he may himself discover a practice superior to them all. In this manner a good agricultural work is the means of disseminating through the country practices which would be confined to the district which gave them birth. Its principal aim should be to be a *good* work, that is, replete with suggestions of good sense, and with confirmations of experience. The collection and presentation of these desiderata, is attended with much trouble and expense, and unless the labor is appreciated and encouraged, it is impossible to use the means to collect the most valuable kind of information for presentation."

From the last Number the Statistical Account of Scotland.

Agricultural Improvement.

PARISH OF HOLYWOOD.

Many of our readers, we doubt not, are fully acquainted with the improvements which have of late years been carried on by Mr. Maxwell, of Gribton, in the parish of Holywood; but we are not aware that any notice of these improvements has yet appeared in any of the public journals; and as many at a distance may profit by a public notice of the process followed out by Mr. Maxwell, who could not otherwise be expected to become acquainted with it, we feel induced to give the following extract from the last Number of the Statistical Account of Scotland. In doing so, we are performing a duty we owe not more to the public, than to the spirited individual by whom these improvements have been carried on:—

"In 1827, Francis Maxwell, Esq., purchased the estate of Gribton, containing 550 Scotch acres. On surveying the lands, he found that in many fields it was difficult for the plough to enter sufficiently deep into the soil, because obstructed by stones imbedded, especially on the top of the subsoil. To devise means effectually to remove this obstruction, he devoted his energetic attention. Nor did he long deliberate.

"In 1828 he commenced operations. The plan adopted was to draw a fur by the plough, on each side of the ridges. From the bottom of the fur so drawn, a man with a crow-bar raised the stones. He was followed by another who removed them, even to 2lbs., laying them on the *unploughed* part of the ridge. By so laying them, they were more easily carted off than they would have been from the part which had been ploughed. The opened-up furs thus cleared of stones, the plough took its course with another set of furs; and thus, in succession, proceeded till the furs met at the crown of the ridges. By this process, all stones, from a pound weight to three tons have been removed. The soil now free, is in depth from twelve to fifteen inches. At present 235 Scotch acres are thus improved; and there are yet 143 acres, which Mr. Maxwell, with his wonted determination intends to complete. From 8,000 to 10,000 roods of drains have been cut, from three to nine feet deep, according to the levels; in width, at the top, three feet, and at the bottom two feet; all of which have been built and *penned*. The subsoil is clay-till, which, where the drains have been formed, has been removed by barrows, and then spread over the land at from two to six inches deep.

"On an average forty men, mostly from the Emerald Isle, have been employed, with little interruption during

eight years past. Some hundred thousand carts of stones have been cleared off, besides those used for filling up drains.

"The average expense of trenching, clearing off stones, and draining, has been fully 20*l.* per acre; and the whole expense incurred since 1828 amounts to nearly 5000*l.*

"The improved lands have been cropped thus:—1st. Two white crops, worth from 6*l.* to 10*l.* per acre. 2nd. Turneps, bone manure, 4*l.*; eat off by sheep, from 3*l.* to 4*l.* 3rd. Oats and barley, and sown out, yield from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per acre. 4th. Rye grass worth from 3*l.* to 5*l.* per acre.

"These lands, previous to their present state of improvement, were not worth, on an average in grass, more than 16*s.* an acre.

Mr. Maxwell has highly enriched the general aspect of his estate, by a style of improvement and expense of which the south of Scotland affords few examples. It is to be hoped that the advanced value of the property will re-imburse him for his unequalled perseverance as a land improver."

Smith's Lime-Spreader.

We have before noticed the invention of a machine for spreading lime by our ingenious fellow-citizen, *Francis H. Smith*, Esq., and revert to it again in consequence of the repeated applications that have, of late, been made to us for information as to its efficiency and cost. To speak then first of its efficiency. There is no doubt in our mind, and we believe there is none in the mind of any person who has seen it in operation, but that it is a most useful machine,—one that is eminently calculated to promote the object for which it is intended, and that it not only economises time, but does the work better than it can possibly be done by hand.

One of the most desirable things aimed at in liming, is the *equal distribution* of the mineral over every part of the field, and this, it must be admitted by all candid persons, cannot be effected by shovel-spreading as with all the care and precaution that may be taken, inequality will ensue in despite of the best directed efforts.

Again, it is almost impossible, by such spreading, to *regulate the quantity* sown on the acre, and hence disappointments often occur to the mortification and cost of farmers.

The injurious effects, too, of the old method of spreading, upon the lungs and eyes of those engaged in such work, have always been subjects of regret, if they have not restricted the use of this generous agent in the fertilization of the soil.

We are happy to say, that one and all of these objections have been completely obviated by Mr. Smith's machine, and that by it the following results are produced.

1. Owing to the beautiful and nice mathematical arrangement of the several parts of this machine, it is perfectly practicable to distribute any given quantity of lime evenly and equally over every part of the field; such is the equality of the operation that the ground after the work is done is covered with as much nicety as if the distribution had been effected by patient laborers from hand-sieves.

2. By the substitution of different cog-wheels, the machine may be so regulated as to spread 50, 75, 100, or 150 bushels of lime upon the acre, as may best suit the views of the farmer; and any of these quantities may be distributed with the greatest nicety and exactitude.

3. From the peculiar construction of the machinery, no disagreeable effects result to the workmen while engaged in their labor, as but little dust arises, and that which does, is left behind by the cart, so that the laborers are not at all incommoded thereby.

The above advantages we have pointed out, will, we are sure, be considered as important *desiderata* by all intelligent farmers; but independent of these, there is another of great moment—we allude to the superior despatch with which the work can be done. Two hands with a cart and horse can spread *an acre* an hour with perfect ease.

The reader, we hope, will be able to comprehend the principle and construction of the *spreader* on perusing the following description.

It is a neatly made *cart*, adapted to either one or two horses. In the bottom of it, about a foot in the rear of the axle, a hopper is formed, within which two rollers, reaching from side to side, revolve by means of cog-gearing, moved by a cogwheel located upon one of the hubs. The rollers are made of iron, one of which is fluted to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch; the other is smooth, one of these rollers is borne upwards by a spring, which is of great strength, but which is so constructed as to give way, or recede back whenever a stone too hard to be crushed presents itself for passage between the rollers. This is an object of great value, as it not only provides against a stoppage of the machinery, and consequently saves time, but preserves the machinery itself from injury.

The machinery is *simple;* easily kept in order, and may be repaired by any common country *smith*.

It is calculated for spreading *lime*, either dry or wet, (stone or shell,) *ashes*, *marl*, or *ground bones*.

When not used as a *lime spreader*, by fitting in a slide, which also occompanies the cart, it may be used for all other farm or market purposes.

The *price* of the cart, together with its machinery, including the two cylinders for *dry* and *wet* lime, is $110, a sum which should not be considered an object with any agriculturist who has a farm of a hundred acres or more to *lime*, as it would pay for itself in a single season in the saving of labor, besides doing the work infinitely better than in the old way.—*Former and Gardener.*

From the Cheshire Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Cooke—As you have called for the result of actual experiments, I send you the following—you may do what you please with them, if you throw the communication under the table, well:

1. *India Wheat.*—I sowed one third of an acre, from which I had twelve bushels; it was judged *one half blasted*, which if it hat not bl sted, wo ld have yielded at the ratio of *seventy-five* bushels to the acre—which only corroborates the statement of others, resulting from *their* experiments. I hesitate not to state that this grain is the cheapest grain that is raised, when we consider its price, and the risk of the seasons for raising other grains.

I am persuaded from experience that it is inferior to no grain, for fattening hogs; and by the way, it is not a dear or an unpalatable food for the table, when common wheat is scarce.

2. *Soaking Corn.*—Last spring I soaked a part of my seed corn in copperas and water, until the sprouts had started perhaps one-fourth of an inch. The result was, the corn that was soaked, was ten days earlier than the other and fully ripe for harvesting before the usual time of frosts, for there was only about one bushel of "pig corn," (properly so called) among seventy-five of sound, dry enough to crib. Again; the worms did no destroy it, for there was no hills missing, while there are may hills gone a few rods distant, where the corn was not soaked.

Co-Operator.

Soil and Proper Manures for Wheat.

The soil best adapted to the growth of wheat has been proved by experience to be clays, (the red the best,) or loam mixed with clay; good wheat, however, may be grown on sandy land aided by a ley of clover turned under. But whether the soil be either the one or the other, it is absolutely necessary that a portion of *lime*, in some of its forms be present in the earth to ensure a good crop: so essential is this mineral, and so powerful its effects, that from two to three per cent. has been found sufficient. When we say that *lime* is absolutely necessary, we do not pretend to affirm, that wheat cannot be grown upon soil where it does not exist; but we do aver, that it cannot advantageously be cultivated without it, and this will appear the more reasonable when the fact is considered, that both the kernel and straw contain *lime* in their composition, the which must be taken up from the earth in the food of the plants while growing.

The proper manures for wheat land, is a subject of deep importance, and before we designate the proper kind, we will remark as general rules—1. That long, or unfermented manures never should be *immediately* applied to the wheat crop: 2. That whatever manure may be applied, *lime*, in some of its combinations and forms, should comprise a part of it, unless the land on which the wheat is to be grown possesses the mineral naturally, or may have been previously limed. If it be not convenient to apply a full dressing to the land, a very small modicum for all present purposes will answer—say from three to four bushels to the acre of fine lime, sown by hand on the surface of the ground, after the wheat is in, will do.

Soaper's ashes, whether of the *black* or *barilla* kind, is, perhaps, the very best manure of all others to dress wheat land with. From 100 to 200 bushels to the acre is the proper quantity; the former kind is, doubtless, the most prompt and efficient in giving character and quantity to the first succeeding crop.

Marl, whether clay or shell, is a most excellent manure, and when applied judiciously, and in proper quantities, will prove of present as well as of lasting benefit to the to the soil. It should, if possible, always be strewed over the ground the winter previous to being ploughed. From ten to twelve cart loads to the acre is sufficient for a first dressing.

Crushed bones or bone dust, in the proportion of from 25 to 50 bushels to the acre, exert a most healthy action in the growth of wheat, besides leaving behind it an effect which will last for years.

Slaughter house refuse, as blood and offals of all kinds, have been found eminently suited to the habitudes of wheat.

Thoroughly rotted barn-yard or other vegetable or animal manure, in the proportion of from 15 to 20 double cart loads to the acre never fail to ensure a good crop; but if lime be absent from the soil, it, or some other calcareous substance, must be supplied, and may be put in as we have before premised.

Marsh mud mixed, in the proportion of 20 cart loads, with 50 bushels of lime to the acre, and permitted to decompose in the heap, forms an excellent compost for wheat grounds.

Burnt clay is another resource, which will be found on trial to be a good top dressing, in the proportion of from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre.

Salt, in the proportion of 15 bushels to the acre will not fail to sscure a good crop, and leave the ground in good tilth.

Plaster of Paris, in the proportion of two bushels to the acre, applied when the wheat first comes up, pushes forward the grain in the fall, encourages the growth of white clover, and represses that of weeds.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Pitt's Grain Separator and Cleaner.

This machine was patented in June, 1837, to J. A. & H. A. Pitts, of Winthrop, Maine, and of conrse its merits or demerits can yet be but partially known to the American farmers. We had heard it highly spoken of; but as hearing is not seeing, and as it is our practice not to recommend any new implement till we are satisfied of its utility, we have waited for occular demonstration before we would venture to join in its praise. But now, having seen it in opperation some days, on our premises, we are prepared to give it our unqualified approbation, as an excellent machine for the purposes intended.

It is a thrashing machine and fanning-mill combined. It thrashes, separates, the straw from the grain, and cleans and delivers the latter in the best order, for the sacks or bags—*in one operation*. It may be constructed for the power of one horse or more, though usually adapted for two horses, attached to an endless chain power, though it may be attached to other horse or propelling power; and the whole is so portable, that it may readily be transported, horse-power and all, by a two-horse team, and put in operation on a twelve foot barn floor. The cylinder and bed are of cast iron, the former rendered doubly secure by strong iron bands. The teeth are wrought iron, secured by nuts, are not liable to do injury if broken, and are readily repaired. This we saw verified: a sickle, which had been carelessly left in one of the sheaves, passed undiscovered into the thresher. The sickle was cut into five pieces, and the handle slivered. The machine was immediately stopped, and the cap taken off, when it was found that one tooth was spoiled, and two or three others somewhat bent, the whole of which were replaced or repaired in a few moments. The fanning-mill may be detached in two minutes, and used separately. The whole of the machinery is substantial, not liable to get out of order, and may be readily repaired.

As to the quantity of grain which this machine will thresh and clean, the patentee assures us, that 100 bushels of wheat or rye, or 200 bushels of oats, is a fair day's work with a machine of two horse power: and the numerous certificates which he has, from respectable farmers in Maine, Massachusetts and New-York, fully sustain him in this declaration.

There are two prominent advantages in this machine, over others that we have seen in operation, viz.

1. It thrashes, separates the straw, and perfectly cleans the grain, at one operation, demanding only the additional labor of a man to bag the grain as it comes from the machine. And,

2. It may be used any where—under cover during rain, or in the open field during fair weather, as there is no scattering or loss of grain even in the field. This we consider an important advantage in the great grain-growing districts of the south and west.

We are happy to add to our testimonial of approbation, the like testimonials of the Rev. H. Colman, and of Messrs. H. Grove and C. N. Bement, who witnessed the operation of the machine at our place, and who fully concur in the above statement.

The price of the machine alone, at the manufactory, in Winthrop, is stated to be $110, and including the horse power $200. Address J. A. or H. A. Pitts, at the above place.—*Cultivator.*

From the Cheshire Farmer.

As the time is now at hand when the farmers will be gathering in their apples; and as every farmer intends to make the most of them, we would suggest the utility of putting them into the cellar, or so many as can be profitably fed out to the sheep and swine till the first of next March. Cider, at the present time is not so much used as a beverage as formerly, and therefore is not in so good a demand as heretofore, and we trust the time is gone by when the farmer will make cider and sell it for seventy-five cents, or even a dollar a barrel, as we believe he can do better with his apples.

A respectable townsman recently told me, that year before last he put his apples into the cellar and fed them out to his hogs twice a day in a raw state, and gave them nothing else but the bran and the wash made by his family, and his hogs throve better than last winter when he fed them on potatoes. He further observed, that he had engaged his cider for apple-sauce, &c. this fall, and intends to put *his* apples in the cellar. Another farmer of Jaffrey

informs me, he has for two years past gathered his apples early and put them in the cellar, and fed them out to his sheep during the winter, and they have come out in much better plight in the spring than usual, and is of opinion he was better remunerated than to make them into cider and sell it at one dollar and fifty cents a barrel.

From what I can gather from these gentlemen and others, and what little experience I have had, I come to the conclusion they are worth half as much for sheep or swine as potatoes. I would recommend to every farmer who has a supply of apples, to try the experiment, as I can assure him there is nothing his sheep will eat more greedily. J. CONANT.

Jaffrey, September 10, 1838.

Imported new Leicester Sheep for Sale.

TO be sold at Auction on Wednesday, the 24th Oct. at the old Stiles Farm, one half a mile east of Truxton village, ten imported new Leicester Rams and twenty Ewes. These animals were selected by the subscriber from some of the best flocks in England, and imported last year. Also 60 half Blooded Lambs from Merino and and Saxon Ewes by imported Rams. Liberal credit will be given on approved notes. JOHN COWLEN.

Truxton, Cortland Co., 2d Oct. 1838.–w3t

Ram Lambs for Sale---Half Blooded. Goord's Improved Kents.

MR. Richard Goord, of Irvade, in Kent, England, having (as Bakewell and Ellman with the Leicesters and Southdowns,) spent a long life in endeavoring to form an improved breed from the Kents, has so far succeeded as to carry off all the prizes at the annual shows, where they have been placed in competition, and has been crowned with all the honors such success meets with in that country. These Sheep at twenty months old, weigh from 32 to 36 lbs. the quarter. There is no larger breed of sheep in England than the Kent. I brought out last year a choice Ram of the Improved Breed, probably the first and only one ever brought to this Continent, and have now some of his Ram Lambs for sale, at from seven to ten dollars each. S. W. SHOTTER.

Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y., Oct. 10, 1838.–w3t*

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

THOSE who are interested in the breeds of sheep are respectfully invited to call and see the breed of South Downs, imported by JAMES PARSONS of Riga, Monroe Co. Those sheep are the pride of the English farmer, and are well known to be that kind of sheep which alone are superior to any other now raised in England. The make and form of the South Down sheep render them the objects of admiration by all who have seen them.

It is now five years since I have had them in this country, and such is the favor by which they have been received by those who have experimented in the cross of the South Down buck with the Saxony and Merino ewe that any further praise in their favor is needless.

Those who delight to improve their own stock of sheep and are anxious to do so, may apply to the following persons for information respecting the cross of the South Down with the sheep of this country, all of whom have experimented in the cross.

Monroe County.

Isaac Lacey Esq.,	Chili.	Mr. Vangeeson,	Clarkson.
Elisha Sheldon,	do.	Guy Chappell,	Sweden.
E. Blackmore,	Wheatland.	James Lush,	Ogden.
Calvin Armstrong,	do.	Willian Church,	Riga.
William Legget,	Henrietta.	William Brodie,	do.
Stephen Legget,	do.	James Loder,	do.
Mr. Schank,	Brighton.	Henry Davis,	do.
John Moxon,	Greece.	Samuel C. Baldwin,	do.
John Pringle,	do.	Mr. Vangeeson,	do.
John G. Crandell,	Clarkson.	Thomas Adams,	do.

Jeptha Wilber,	Avon,	Livingston	Co.
Josiah Smith,	Genoa,	Cayuga	do.
Worthington Smith,	do.	do.	do.
Silas Tucker,	Seneca,	Ontario	do.
George G. Holdridge,	Ossian	Allegany	do.
Ralph Fitch,	do.	do.	do.
S. Strong Esq.,	Owego,	Tioga	do.
John P. Wilson,	do.	do.	do.
William Kingham,	Springfield,	Clark Co.	Ohio.
Remus Payne,	Locust Grove,		Kentucky.

Should I not dispose of that portion of my bucks which I hold for sale by private sale, it is my intention to sell the remainder at auction in the city of Rochester, of which sale notice will be given at a future period, but those wishing to purchase cannot do better than to call at the residence of the subscriber in Riga, Monroe Co. and see the whole Flock of bucks and ewes and lambs; they can then take their choice of those for sale. I shall continue to have for sale yearly some of the above blooded sheep, which for pureness cannot be excelled by any in the country from whence they came. A certificate will be given with the pedigree for each sheep sold. JAMES PARSONS.

September 29, 1838.–w3tm1t

A Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale a farm, containing one hundred and sixty-six acres of choice land. One hundred and twenty-five under improvement, and the most of it first rate grain land, situated at Hanover centre, in the county of Chautauque, two miles from Silver Creek Harbor, three from La Grange, four from Irving Harbor, and four from Farrestville.

There are upon the premises, two dwelling houses, one of them a large two story building, with commodious out buildings, orcharding, &c.

This farm is pleasantly situated, the soil of a superior quality, and is considered by competent judges, one of the most desirable farms in the county.

For terms, apply to David Seymour, on the premises, or to the subscriber at Lodi, Erie county.

JOSEPH PLUMB.

September 15th, 1838.–w8m2

Sale of Impoved New Leicester Sheep.

40 EWES and RAMS of this celebrated breed will be *Sold by Auction* at the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, 5 miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co. N. Y., on Wednesday, the 17th of October next; some of which are of those imported in 1834, and the remainder from the said stock breed upon the farm of their present owner: by whom the former were selected from the flocks of the most ancient breeders in England. They will be sold without reserve, either singly or in such lots as purchasers may wish. Liberal credit will be given on approved notes or good security.

September 1, 1838. THOMAS WEDDLE.

SAXONY SHEEP FOR SALE.

40 RAMS & 60 Ewes of the pure Electoral Saxon Race. The subscriber imported 100 yearling Ewes and a number of Rams in 1827 which were selected by himself from the purest race in Saxony, and with which he commenced his flock, and not only mantained them in all their purity of blood, but improved them in size, symmetry of form, and quantity and quality of wool. The above number of Ewes will either be sold or let for a term of years, and can be increased to 75 or 80 if desired.

H. D. GROVE,

Buskirks Bridge Post Office, Washington Co. N.Y.

August 25, 1838–3m*

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 GENUINE Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk; being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of Mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga; Bliss, Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus-O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Notrhampton, Sept. 1, 1838.–10t*

Silk Business.

PERSONS who intend doing an extensive business next year with the Mulberries, can be supplied with the *true genuine Morus multicaulis* trees and cuttings, by sending in their orders early. Companies that wish to contract for large quantities, can be supplied on reasonable terms. The trees are to be well packed, so as to be sent to any part of the United States, and delivered this fall. The subscriber has been extensively engaged in the culture of silk for some years, particularly to the production of the Morus multicaulis; and will be hapyy to give any information respecting the tree or feeding the worm that may be required—silk, worm eggs, &c.

All letters will meet with immediate attention if assigned to EDWARD H. ARNOLD.

Burlington, New Jersey.

N. B. As orders are coming in now, it would be well for those in want to apply early. Aug. 1838.–3m*

Silk Worms Eggs.

WE can furnish any quantity of Silk Worms Eggs, of the white or two crop variety.

Rochester, July 28. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Stones Wanted.

A Liberal price will be paid forPeachand Plum stones delivered soon at the Rochester Seed Store.

sep15 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

New Arrival of Turnep Seeds.

WE have just received from England a large additiona supply of TURNEP SEEDS, among which are the following kinds:

Ruta Baga, or Yellow Swedish,
Dale's Yellow Hybrid,
Yellow Bullock, Yellow Scotch,
Yellow Aberdeen, Red Round,
White Globe or Flat,
White Norfolk, Long Tankard,
Early White Flat Dutch,
White Stone, Yellow Stone,
Yellow Malta, Yellow Dutch.

☞ See descriptive list on page 198, current vol. Genesee Farmer. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store, June 23, 1838.

Farmers' Books.

NOTICES on the Sugar Beet, containing a description of the culture and preservation of the plant; also explanations of the process of extracting its Sugar. Price 25 cts.

A Manual of the art of making and refining sugar from Beets. Price 75 cents.

Cobb's Manual on the Culture of Silk.
Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.
The Complete Farmer, by Fessenden.
Fessenden's American Gardener.
A Guide to Orchardists.
Smith's Treatise on the Honey Bee.
A Treatise on Cattle.
Mason's Farriery.
Barnum's American Farriery.
Vols. 1st and 4th, Genesee Farmer, bound.

For sale by D. HOYT,

Rochester, May 26, 1838. Bookseller, 6 State st.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New-York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

April 15, 1838.

N. B. CASH will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe County, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.

Seed Buckwheat,

A GOOD clean article for sale low by

June 23. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

ELECTION NOTICE.—*Sheriff's Office, Monroe County, Rochester, July 19th,* 1838.—A general election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

DARIUS PERRIN, *Sheriff.*

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State of New-York, Secretary's Office, Albany, July 16th, 1838.—SIR: I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election in this State, to be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

I also give you notice, that a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in the place of Isaac Lacy, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December. JOHN A DIX, *Secretary of State.*

To the Sheriff of Monroe county.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county, will give notice of the Election of a Representative to Congress from the 28th Congressional District. They will also give notice of the Election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in count. officers which may exist. July 28, 1838